

## OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, May 1, 1857.

Rev. George B. Cheever has received an invitation to an open discussion of the subject-matter of his four discourses on the Supreme Court and the Dred Scott case. I learned this fact some time ago, and upon inquiry I find that to be the state of the case. We have about half a dozen clergymen here who are like ambitious children running for an item, and hope to outrun their competitors. A runaway negro, a report of a slave case, an abolition row, trouble in Kansas—all these operate on the all-sensational gentleman like manna on the children of Israel in the wilderness—they can go on the "strength of it" forty days. One of these occasions to be "improved" was the late decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Dred Scott case. Mr. Cheever seized upon the "shining hour" like Dr. Watt's "little bee." He outshone his brethren; he could not wait to read the decision and examine the facts and reasoning on which it was based; he could not wait even to know what that decision was; but he seized the earliest moment to turn his church into a platform and his pulpit into a political platform, and in the one and on the other he fired away at Chief Justice Taney, and the fact that the Chief Justice is reported to be a Catholic gave additional animus to the assault and virus to his performances. He absolved his allegiance to the Supreme Court; announced the Christian duty of reviling and making the great tribunal of the land odious, and used language that had done more credit to the denizens of the "Five Points" or the famed fishermen of Billingsgate.

The Rev. Doctor knew he was safe. He had no decision to read, and no quotation would be expected of him in the pulpit. He occupied the usual time allotted to religious service on Sunday, and no man opposed to his views would so violate the law of propriety as to disturb him or reply to him in his own house, and behind the ramparts of his castle. He felt perfectly safe behind the breastwork of his pine-oak-gum, velvet-covered pulpit. He went into the assembly with an extreme degree of loquacity. The discourse, four in number, were extensively noted abroad. The great public were invited to the assault, and elaborate reports of them were made in the daily prints; so that the matter of the author of this performance was made a public affair, of which all men could take such notice as they pleased. To test the gentleman's courage, and to give our citizens an opportunity to hear both sides of the argument, Matthew Hale Smith, a lawyer of this city, gave the Rev. Dr. Cheever an opportunity to meet him at a convenient place and discuss the whole matter included in the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Smith addressed a letter to Dr. Cheever about three weeks ago, inviting him to discuss the Kansas bill, the citizenship of the negro, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the duty of submission to the supreme law in the land. To this letter Dr. Cheever has not found time to make a reply. Whether he will or not is a matter of discussion; but if he does not, I understand it is the intention of Mr. Smith to get from Mr. Cheever a copy of his sermons, made at Mr. Smith's expense. If this is denied, then to take the report of them that was made at the time of their delivery in the papers, and give a reply to them in a public and suitable place and time. Mr. Smith has the reputation of having great ability as a speaker and debater. He took early and strong ground on the Kansas bill when it came up first for discussion. He is a national man of the sternest class, and in this matter will do all in his might to vindicate the right, to dissolve the mist before the public mind, and to bring the judgment and wisdom of the people to a healthy and hearty acceptance of the great truths that underlie all our national being and prosperity.

To-day is the first day of May. The new police bill goes into effect to-day. The old organization is at an end. Mr. Draper, it is said with great confidence, intends to organize this day a new police corps. The body will be commissioned and enrolled. Strict orders will be given to it to arrest all the present police who, without the authority of Mr. Draper, undertake to exercise any authority as policemen, and the order to lock up Mayor Wood. The Evening Post predicts a collision. If Mr. Draper attempt any such thing before the case is heard and disposed of by the courts, there will be collision and bloodshed; and the collision will be no child's play. Mr. Wood is a man of nerve, promptness, and of the most defiant energy. When he supposes himself to be right, he will never yield. No man and no set of men will take his power and his right away without law. And as his police are all drilled—as they drilled as an army—the force will be a strong one that will conquer him. The property of the city will not be yielded up to any one till the court of appeals decide the new law to be constitutional.

Our city was made celebratory by the arrival of Mr. Kalkoff, of Boston—his first appearance since his trial. It was noticed that on the books of the Astor House Mr. Kalkoff omitted his middle name "S." It was known it simply "K. Kalkoff." Presuming himself, he observed he is his cigar and passed the great hall, the observed of all observers, that some persons, who, under the laws of propriety, were better than himself, took him away. He does not look as if his heart was broken, or that he was "crushed" to the earth. His appearance here would not aid on his second trial for adultery.

MANHATTAN.  
ADDRESS OF HON. F. P. STANTON, SECRETARY AND ACTING GOVERNOR.

To the People of the Territory of Kansas.  
Fellow-citizens: The Hon. Robert J. Walker, present governor of the Territory, accepted his appointment from the President upon condition that he should not be required to leave Washington until the 11th of May next. Circumstances beyond his control rendered it impossible for him to start before that day; he may, therefore, be expected here about the middle of next month, and will then assume the executive authority of the Territory.

During the absence of the governor, by the organic law of the Territory the whole duties and responsibilities of the executive are devolved upon me by virtue of my commission as secretary. In assuming to exercise the functions of this high office, at this critical juncture in the affairs of the Territory, it is not inappropriate that I should briefly indicate the course which I shall feel it my duty to pursue.

The government of the United States recognizes the authority of the territorial government in all matters which are within the scope of the organic act of Congress and consistent with the federal constitution. I hold that there can be no other rightful authority exercised within the limits of Kansas, and I shall proceed to the faithful and impartial execution of the laws of the Territory by the use of all the means placed in my power, and which may be necessary to that end.

The government especially recognizes the territorial act which provides for assembling a convention to form a constitution with a view of making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union. That act is regarded as presenting the only test of the qualification of voters for delegates to the convention, and all prevailing restrictive restrictions are thereby repealed. In this light the act must be allowed to have provided for a full and free expression of the will of the people through the delegates who may be chosen to represent them in the constitutional convention. I do not doubt, however, that, in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the convention itself will, in some form, provide for submitting the great distinguishing question regarding their social institution, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual bona fide residents of the Territory, with every possible exception against fraud and violence. If the constitution be thus framed, and the question of difference thus submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress without delay as one of the sovereign States of the American Union, and the territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn.

I need scarcely say that all the power of the territorial executive will be exerted, with entire impartiality, to prevent fraud, to suppress violence, and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of his elective privilege. It will be no less the duty than the earnest desire and great pleasure of the governor, or acting governor of the Territory, to carry out in good faith the policy avowed by the President of the United States in his recent inaugural address, in which he declares it to be "the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved," and, "that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

Nothing is wanting but to secure the confidence of the people of all parties in the sincerity of the declared intention of the territorial executive to carry out these principles in good faith, in order to induce the co-operation of all good men in the pending measures for adopting a State constitution. The principles themselves cannot fail to be acceptable to the sober judgment of the people; and I ardently hope, for the sake of the paramount interests involved, that the necessary confidence will not be withheld.

The deplorable events which have marked the history of the Territory up to this have doubtless left their natural results of enmity and heart-burnings among the people, and also upon the criminal records of the territorial courts. Indictments have been found against many of those who acted in a military capacity, under the authority of the territorial government, for acts and excesses alleged to be wholly illegal and unjustifiable. On the other hand, similar prosecutions have been instituted against those who resisted the territorial authorities, and who undertook to retaliate for the alleged wrongs committed against them. It is my deliberate opinion that, in order to promote peace and harmony, and to secure the future repose of the people, there ought to be a general amnesty in reference to all those acts on both sides which grew out of the political contest, and which were not corruptly and feloniously committed for personal gain, and to gratify individual malignity.

This measure, if adopted at all, ought to be adopted generously, without any consideration of the origin of the difficulty, and without question as to the party which may be responsible for the wrong. It will involve no concession or advantage to either party, but will merely be an act of clemency, designed to obliterate, as far as possible, from the hearts of the people all memory of the disastrous and lamentable contest which has heretofore desolated this unhappy Territory. If it shall have that effect, though it will tend to calm the excited passions and outrage, it will tend to calm the excited passions and outrage, and to prevent similar occurrences in the future. There will be a measure of conciliation and peace, and will leave the people free from apprehension in the future, so that they can securely devote themselves to those important labors which are destined to make this Territory a great, prosperous, and happy State.

FREDERICK P. STANTON,  
Secretary and Acting Governor.  
Lancaster, April 17, 1857.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE NEW GRANADIAN DIFFICULTIES.

If ever all the facts come to light in regard to the controversy between the United States and New Granada, they will present the Central American character to the world in no very favorable light.

In his reply to Messrs. Morse and Bowlin, Mr. Pomo, the New Granadian Secretary of State, quoted from an affidavit furnished to that government by Mr. Perry, the British consul at Panama, as furnishing testimony against the validity and justice of the claims presented by the United States commissioners. These statements of Mr. Perry took every one by surprise and destroyed the faith of some who had believed that the authorities of the republic were responsible for the outrage of the 15th of April.

The publication of the correspondence, however, has given the affair another turn. Mr. Perry has, in fact, called upon, as an honest man, to come out, over his own signature, and show that the Secretary was guilty of suppressing part of his testimony, and giving by garbled extracts a false meaning to the remainder. He supplies a sentence omitted by Mr. Pomo, which directly contradicts the coloring given to the affair by that gentleman. The following is a translation of his letter:

Translation.

BREITEN CONSULS.

Panama, April 12, 1857.

Sir: I thank you for the collection of the Official Gazette which you were good as to send me.

In that of the 13th of March is published the correspondence between Messrs. Pomo and Gonzalez, and Messrs. Morse and Bowlin, in which I observe allusion is made to the report which, at the instance of Mr. Pomo, I furnished, regarding the lamentable contest and deaths which took place on the 15th of April last year.

As Mr. Pomo has limited himself to quoting isolated parts of my said report, it has been believed that I have endeavored to excuse or justify the bloody attack (massacre) committed that fatal night on the passengers who were in the railroad station house, and this, in my opinion, to reproduce the whole of the paragraph from which said parts have been taken.

In reply to the interrogatory of Mr. Pomo respecting responsibility, I expressed myself as follows:

"Respecting responsibility, my opinion is that the want of a sufficient military or police force in Panama, in view of the peculiar situation of this isthmus, renders the government responsible for any losses which may have been sustained by foreigners, who naturally expect from the government of the country where they reside the protection due to their lives and properties. At the same time the allowance ought to be made for the case of exigency of the mob, and for the continued acts of brutality committed by the lowest class of the California passengers."

From the above it may be seen that my opinion was, that while, when making compensation, (indemnifying,) due allowance ought to be made for the excitement of the natives, but that the law never entered into my mind that any indulgence ought to be shown to the wretches who committed so many outrages on the occasion.

Therefore, to prevent any conclusion offensive to the uprightness of my character, permit me to request you will be pleased to direct that this letter be published in the next number of the Official Gazette.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

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What can be expected from a government whose Secretary of State thus mutilates a public document to evade a just claim? We understand that the English government are determined to wait no longer for the tardy offers of the New Granadian authorities in settlement of their own dispute, and that the English officers in that vicinity have orders, in case their demand is refused, to land a force at once, and take possession of the custom-house.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Medway arrived in England on the 18th ult. with the Brazil and River Plate mails.

She brings eighty-four passengers and specie to the amount of £216, diamonds of the value of £61,000, and a small cargo.

Her dates are: Buenos Ayres, March 4; Montevideo, 11; Rio, 17; Bahia, 21; Pernambuco, 24; St. Vincent, April 3.

At Buenos Ayres all is quiet. Business is dull.

The royal mail steamer Pizarro was not allowed to land her passengers at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of fever at Rio, and they were brought back to Montevideo and placed on board of a sloop.

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## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Daily Pennsylvanian states that a detachment of about three hundred and ten United States troops left Carlisle barracks on Thursday evening last, en route for Kansas. A majority of them will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and forty recruits, intended for light company B, 34th artillery, at Fort Snelling. Louis, Griffin, Star, Tyler, Stanley, Wheaton, and Taylor, accompanied the first detachment, and Major Sherman the second. These recruits, who had the appearance of being young, healthy, and robust men, were enlisted principally in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, from whence they were transferred to the cavalry depot at Carlisle barracks, where they have been thoroughly drilled and perfected for the service, under the immediate supervision of Col. Charles A. May.

The Carolina Times states that Professor Clark, of Amherst College, while producing electrical light one day last week, was nearly struck blind by the blaze. He has been obliged ever since to confine himself to a dark room. So painfully intense is the impression left upon the retina of his eyes, that though the room is so dark that his friends and attendants cannot see each other in it, to him it seems to be filled with the most dazzling light.

The Canandaigua and Elmira railroad was sold on Thursday last to parties residing in Elmira, Penn. Yan., and Providence, Rhode Island, for about \$35,000, subject to \$500,000 due bondholders, and some \$15,000 due the operators on the road. A similar sale of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad will take place next month, when it is thought the two roads will fall into the hands of one company, and be consolidated.

A fearful passenger in a train from Albany, last week, became nearly frantic in the cars from the fact that he had left his pocket-book with \$700, which was all the money he possessed, under the pillow of his bed at the hotel in Albany where he had passed the night. The conductor bade him be quiet, and at the next station telegraphed to Albany a statement of the loss, and received answer that the money was safe.

Professor Melhuus, (black man,) proprietor of the Worcester Gymnasium, advertises that he has made several applications in that city for a tenement suitable for himself and family, but has been refused, on account of his color. Worcester is the hot-bed of abolitionism and negro philanthropy.

The Austin (Texas) State Gazette learns from Lampass that the people will make two-thirds of a crop from the fall wheat, and that the spring wheat is but little injured. In several parts of northern Texas the frost of the 6th ult. did but little damage to the wheat. The frost of the 11th ult. was not severe in some portions of the State.

A mail steamer, to be called the Scotia, is now building on the Clyde, to run between Liverpool and the United States. She will be 450 feet in length, which is 60 feet longer than the Persia, at present the largest ship afloat. The Scotia will, it is expected, surpass in speed the Persia, the fastest steamer in the world.

An old maid recently died at Newton, N. H., who left property to the value of nearly \$40,000. She was all her lifetime getting ready to be married, and had stored up 182 sheets, 63 coverlets, 50 blankets, 27 beds, with 1,120 pounds of feathers, 54 pillows, 43 handkerchiefs; while the whole amount of her wearing apparel did not exceed ten dollars in value.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that a gentleman in that city, on Tuesday last, posted a letter containing a draft for \$12,000. The letter not arriving at New York, a telegraphic dispatch was sent to the gentleman, who, upon replying to the post office, found that his letter was detained because he had neglected to prepay the postage.

The Paterson, N. J., pearl fishery proves to be no humbug after all. One family at least, has been placed in comfortable circumstances by the result of the search. One man last week pocketed \$300 as the reward of his work for the six days.

It is stated that the canals of New York are no longer a source of revenue, and are now unable to sustain the immense burden of debt, which imprudent legislation has cast upon them. The total State debt on the 1st of January, 1857, was over \$31,000,000, and with the amount chargeable on the canal revenues amounts to \$36,000,000.

The Charleston Mercury of the 30th ult. states that a brief telegraphic dispatch was received by a correspondent of the Courier, stating that a collision had taken place between the up and down trains of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, about nine miles from Memphis. No particulars were given, but it is presumed that if any accident had happened from it, we should have had information.

The president and one of the directors of the Long Island Bank, New York, made oath before the grand jury of King's county that the defalcation of Wm. B. Smith, late first teller of that bank, exceeds \$26,000. The amount for which his securities are liable is only \$20,000, and it is said they have proposed to compromise by paying \$15,000.

W. H. Buchanan, esq., of Marshall county, Virginia, a well-known Virginia poet, and author, died suddenly in Wheeling on the 20th ult. of disease of the heart. Mr. Buchanan was sixty-three years of age, and had long been connected as correspondent with the National Intelligencer and Home Journal.

The official report of railway casualties in England for the last year states the number to be 281 killed, 394 injured. The calculation is that one passenger in every sixteen deaths, and a half million carried away killed, and the other having occurred to persons either the servants of the companies, or native passengers nor servants.

The Burlington (Iowa) Sentinel says that Fayette Thompson, convicted of robbing the ticket office of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, preferred expiating his offence in the State prison to begging his father, who offered to bail him to the full value of his property.

In order to convince a neighbor of the usefulness of birds, a farmer near Binghamton, New York, last year, shot a yellow bird in his wheat field, opened his crop, and found in it two hundred weevils, and but four grains of wheat, and in these four grains the weevils had burrowed.

Certain members of the Canadian Parliament have been charged with receiving heavy bribes for pushing through railway charters and contracts. Proofs of bribery in one instance to the amount of \$500,000, and in another of \$100,000, are said to have been discovered, and will be produced in evidence before the railway committee.

The Harrisonburg (Virginia) Register states that the rumors of small-pox at that place are greatly exaggerated, and adds, on the authority of a physician, that there have been, altogether, only seven cases of small-pox and one of varioloid in the town, and that there are no symptoms of the disease known elsewhere.

The Cooperstown Freeman's Journal, of Michigan, says that on Tuesday last, in that town, the ground was covered to the depth of 20 inches, or more. In some parts of the country the snow is said to be three feet deep.

The legislature of New Jersey passed at its late session an act which enables trades, mechanics, and others having dealings with steamboats or vessels of any description to bring action in inferior courts, instead of resorting to the superior courts, and places justice within the reach of men of moderate means.

The Jackson, Mississippi, contradicts the report so widely circulated, "that the laws of Mississippi have been sent to Boston to be printed."

A fire broke out, night before last in a large molding factory on Bethune street, New York, and extended to a large packing-box factory and a kindling-wood factory, all of which were consumed. Three large brick dwellings were badly damaged. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

A gentleman, on a wagon, walked from Annapolis, Maryland, to Baltimore in nine hours. The distance is about forty miles, making over four miles an hour.

Advices from Salt Lake city to the 25th of February inform us that the legislature had passed an act for the organization of the militia of the Territory, and a school had been opened to teach infantry and cavalry tactics.

The "Labor House" in Dunkirk, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$50,000; insured for \$12,000.

The ship Cathedral, lost at Cape Horn, was owned by Enoch Train, of Boston. The vessel cost \$125,000, on which there is an insurance of \$75,000.

A verdict of manslaughter was brought in yesterday against young Hagline for the murder of Charles Black, a canal-boat captain, at Mansfield, Ohio, last summer.

The Portland Argus states that two citizens of that city, while robbing in Cuba last winter, drew a prize of \$50,000 in a Havana lottery.

The people of the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, lately made an appropriation of \$28,000 for the purpose of building an edifice for a high school.

The vote taken in Massachusetts on the home constitutional amendments was small, but all of them were adopted by decisive majorities.

On Wednesday night last, a man named Hare committed suicide in Philadelphia by taking laudanum.

## LOCAL NEWS.

RAIN.—Rain poured down all day, seeming each moment to increase in volume, and making the condition of the public thoroughfares most distressingly disagreeable. Up and down Pennsylvania avenue there was a continuous procession of umbrellas, and from each street crossing the avenue there flowed embryo rivers, emptying their disturbed waters into the streams that swept rapidly along the gutters. The impatient beggars were housed somewhere, and there was not an "organ grinder," apparently, in the city to salute you with "Lilly Dale," "Old Dog Tray," the most faithful of his species, and so on. It seemed as if none but those who were forced by business engagements had ventured out, and the doleful expressions of their countenances and the moisture that dripped from their soaking garments gave but a faint idea of their uncomfortable conditions as they hurried on through mud and mire. Many a heavy imprecation, no doubt, was secretly uttered by luckless wights as they with difficulty extricated their left feet from hidden holes filled with water, and many a hard oath, we fear, will have to be repeated by the professed moralists living in Washington at the present writing.

The only refuge of the pedestrian, the "omnibus," could not be relied upon, because fewer trips were made, and the curt reply "full" was generally returned to your beseeching hail; and the incessant cry of "huck, sir," which would fall so agreeably upon your bewildered ear, does not greet you as you approach a first-class hotel, the services of the hackmen being in great demand.

In short, we cannot recollect a more wretched day, and we feel assured that our citizens will join with us in wishing for a return of sunshine and dry garments.

ANY-KNOW-NOTHING MEETING IN THE SIXTH WARD.—Any-know-nothing voters of the Sixth ward met at the Adelphi Hall last night. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Aaron W. Miller to the chair. Mr. Franklin Orr was appointed secretary.

In a few brief remarks, the chairman directed the attention of the meeting to the necessity of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of collector, surveyor, and register of the city during the ensuing term.

Francis McNamee, Francis S. Walsh, Thomas Altman, George H. Fulmer, and Thomas Champion were appointed delegates to represent the Sixth ward in the convention which will assemble shortly to nominate candidates to fill these city offices.

The following nominations were then made for ward officers: For assessor, John Russell; for alderman, Aaron W. Miller; for councilmen, Thomas Altman, Thomas Champion, and James W. Robinson.

THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—In No. 1, the case of Lieutenant W. A. Faragut, who was dropped by the rotating board, was taken up, and Mr. Solomon, of New Orleans, examined as a witness on the part of the complainant, and Captain Stephen B. Wilson on that of the government. The case was closed, and the board went into consultation until adjournment.

In No. 2, Messrs. Mason, Forbes, Boyle, and Smith were examined on the part of Lieut. Chandler.